

## FLOWER VENDER HAWKS POSIES FOR FUN OF IT

St. Louis Peddler Doesn't Need Money, But He Loves Work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 18.—A prosperous property owner and author hawk flowers on a busy street corner in downtown St. Louis.

Shopgirls stop for a nossey to brighten up their workrooms; bankers and business men buy bunches of roses from him. Most of them—those who don't really know the old man—are sorry for him. Their sorrow is wasted, for he sells flowers for the fun of it.

This strange vendor of posies is Charles William Wors. He owns property in town, contributes articles to leading floral journals. He started business at the corner of Olive street and Broadway, twelve years ago, selling lavender. Now he sells all the flowers in season. During the Christmas season he did a big business.

**SAYS COURTESY IS BUSINESS ASSET.**

It is his theory that you can make good in a business way anywhere if you are only courteous and try to please as much as possible. He takes any amount of time with customers, whether they buy a trifling order of sweet violets or several dozens of rare roses.

During the noon and evening rush hour business men, shopgirls and messenger boys elbow each other in their desire to be waited upon, for it is upon such people that his trade depends.

Wors was born with his love of flowers. He drifted to New York City as a young man and sold peacock feathers for a while there. Then he was seized by the westward fever and came to St. Louis where he has resided ever since.

**TWO SONS ARE INJURED IN WAR.**

During the war Wors' three sons enlisted, and two were wounded. One of them now helps him about his daily work as best he can. He also receives a small Government pension.

"I love all sorts of flowers and am never so happy as when handling them," he explains. "Flowers are a friend to me. Some are faint and bold others are timid and sensitive. I like to fine out the sort of flowers that people want and always have them ready for my customers. It is just as much to me to sell a flower to a child as to fill a large order. If they appreciate the flowers that is all I ask."

## VOLSTEAD ACT ENFORCED OVER MOST OF NATION

Methodist Leader Asserts Prohibition Far From Being Failure.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Prohibition is far from the failure anti-Volstead's critics would have you believe.

In nine-tenths of the area of the country prohibition is very stringently enforced and in the remaining one-tenth the work is progressing at a gratifying rate and soon will become a thing of memory only.

Take this from the research secretary of the board of prohibition, Temperance and Pioneers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

An investigation of conditions in the country over in which reports were made to 20,000 heads of churches and numerous leaders of 10,000,000 laymen, is the basis for the claims of the Methodist Church.

**ENORMOUS DECREASE IN DRINK.**

"There has been an enormous decrease in the consumption of liquor, a decrease of not less than eighty-five per cent and even ninety per cent, it has been shown by the investigation,"

says Pickett, research secretary.

"In San Francisco prohibition decreased arrests for drunkenness in its first year from 17,354, to 1,814; in Los Angeles from 15,830 to 2,588; in Boston from 32,682 to 10,311; and in New York similar reports from Washington, St. Paul, Lincoln, Galveston and other cities."

"There has also been a decrease in more serious crimes in many cities. I have it on the authority of the police commissioner of New York that in 1918 there were 11,611 burglaries; in 1920 there were only 6,830. This official also makes similar statements as to the arrests on other charges."

**POVERTY HAS BEEN LESSESED.**

"There has been a startling decrease in poverty and financial distress. The hospitals have been relieved. In Philadelphia during the last six months there were 1,184 cases of alcoholism in general hospitals and in the same months the next year 276. Similar reports have been made from other cities."

"Private distillation and brewing, while they worry prohibition officers, are insignificant. In America only a few families of German extraction can make palatable beer. Whisky, illicitly produced, is so nearly nonpalatable that only habitual alcoholics can consume it."

"Prohibition is a relative success now and is on the road to complete success."

## DINGY STREET IS RICH MARKET

Hatton Garden Trades in Precious Stones Like Street Peddlers.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—There is a dingy, smoke-ridden street in London, passed unnoticed by thousands of Londoners, yet it is the richest open-air market in London. In Hatton Garden precious gems are bought and sold with the free and easy air of a country bazaar. The gemmen, who, by the way, sell their fruit in the same street with far more ostentation than does the jewel broker when he dispenses of his priceless atoms.

There is no stall in this market. In cafes, doorways or in the streets are the bargains struck. One man will produce a tiny morsel wrapped in tissue paper. Its contents may be worth thousands of dollars. The prospective buyer adjusts his optical glasses and tips the precious bundle into the hand of his broker and minutely examines the contents.

Then the bargaining begins, and the gems, carelessly wrapped again, either change hands or are thrust back again into a spare waistcoat pocket. Although the deals made incur several thousands of dollars, the profits as a rule are very small. The dealers know the game from A to Z. But the market is where the ordinary public can pick bargains.

Let the enthusiastic amateur attempt to buy in this very ordinary looking street and he is asking for trouble and will get it. There are many crooks awaiting him. The established dealer knows the crook and the crook knows the dealer and lets him severely alone. They are a very small but a very select society in Hatton Garden.

Although diamonds and other precious stones are handled in the broad daylight it is seldom that any of the stones are

## OXFORD SCIENTISTS TO EXPLORE ISLAND



Under the leadership of F. C. R. Jourdan, a party of Oxford University biologists, ornithologists, geologists and historians are to explore the islands of the British possessions. The islands are 400 miles west of Norway and until two years ago so little was known of it that no nation claimed ownership. But this condition was changed when, in participating off the islands after the world war, the question of ownership came up and Spitzbergen was made a British possession. This photograph shows a group of explorers at Cape Schomen on their way to Spitzbergen. Left to right (front row)—Hurley, Jourdan, leader of the expedition; Page, Wilkes and Seguit.

## HIGHWAYS IN FRANCE MARK DEEDS OF VALOR

Senator Sponsors Resolution to Commemorate U. S. Service in France.

A few years ago, however, two dealers were arguing over some diamonds outside a public house and the stones slipped from their hands and fell through the grating into the coal cellar of the saloon keeper.

The diamond dealer promptly bought from the saloon keeper the whole of his stock of coal at an inflated price and then had it carefully sifted and the diamonds were recovered. That is only one occasion on which there is record of any diamonds having been lost and this has been the center of the diamond market of Great Britain for the last 200 years.

## EXEMPTIONS IN INCOME TAX ARE EXPLAINED

Late Changes in Law Raise Limit to Higher Figures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—More liberal tax exemptions for married persons and the requirement that a return shall be made in 1922 of gross income of \$5,000 or more during 1921 is explained in a statement by an official of the Internal Revenue Service.

The act provides that a married person living with husband or wife whose net income for 1921 was \$5,000 or less shall be allowed a personal exemption of \$2,500. If the net income for such persons was over \$5,000 the exemption is \$2,000," the statement says. "Under the Revenue Act of 1918 the personal exemption allowed a married person was \$2,000, regardless of the amount of net income. The normal tax was unchanged, 4 per cent on the first \$4,000 of net income above the exemptions and 8 per cent on the remaining net income."

**REDUCTION NOT TO INCREASE NET.**

"In order that an income slightly in excess of \$5,000 shall not be subjected to an inordinately disproportionate tax because of the reduction of the exemption to \$2,000 thereon, the law provides that such reduction shall not operate to increase the amount of the net income in excess of \$5,000."

"For example, on a net income of \$5,100 the tax without this saving clause would be \$120.40, which is 4 per cent on \$3,100, the amount of net income less an exemption of \$2,000. The actual tax is \$110.40, computed as follows: From net income of \$5,010 is deducted \$2,500, leaving \$2,510, at 4 per cent tax on which amounts to \$100.40. To this is added \$10, the amount of net income in excess of \$5,000."

"The personal exemptions allowed married persons apply also to the head of a family, a person who supports in the household one or more relatives by blood, marriage or adoption.

**NEW RULES ON**

"Henceforth a person whose net income is less than his exemption (\$1,000 if single or \$2,000 if married) was not required to file a return. Under the revenue act of 1921 if the gross income of an individual equalled or exceeded \$5,000 or if the combined gross income of a married couple and that of dependent minor children equalled or exceeded \$5,000, or if the combined gross income of a married couple and that of dependent minor children equalled or exceeded \$5,000, a return must be filed regardless of the amount of net income."

"Net income is a gross income less certain deductions. The fact that allowable deductions from gross income for business expenses, losses and bad debts may reduce the net income to an amount below the personal exemptions of \$1,000 or \$2,000 does not alter the requirement to file a return, if such a gross income equalled or exceeded \$5,000."

**Grandfather 3 Times in Half an Hour**

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., Jan. 18.—Eugene Oaks of West Plains claims to be the champion grand-dad in the country, and he bears none of them.

He had a favorite book, "The Art of His Fireside Reading," which he read to his fireside reading when his phone rang.

When he took the receiver down a voice at the other end of the wire informed him that his daughter, Mrs. Orphe Robinson, had given birth to a baby girl.

Oaks ordered a box of cigars from the corner drug store.

He had a baby bottle set when there was a confession on his front door.

He went to see what the trouble was and it was the Western Union messenger boy with a wire reading "Congratulations. You're a grandfather. Your daughter, Mrs. Roy E. Crone, of Warrensburg, Mo., just gave birth to a son."

He ordered another box of cigars for the celebration, all the time the smile on his face becoming broader.

Thirty minutes later he was aroused from his slumber by the phone again. It was a long-distance call from Grinnell, Mo.

"Hello, dad," said a voice. "This is your son, Oscar. You're a grandfather now. My wife just gave birth to a daughter."

Oaks phoned the store to send all the cigars they had and before he returned to his study he barred the doors and cut the telephone wire.

On Sale Today at All Newsstands

## 'POOR RICHARD,' SCIENTIST, ALSO LOVER OF MUSIC

Franklin Built Quaint Old  
Instrument, Harmonica,  
as Contribution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—National Thrift Week begins today. It will include only the familiar pictures of Benjamin Franklin as philosopher, patriot, scientist and man of letters, but also the less familiar but equally fascinating one of Franklin as a musician. In addition to the great European and American of his day, a somewhat unusual thing in his colonial, the author of "Poor Richard" himself enriched the field of music by his invention, in 1762, of the harmonica, or musical glasses, which attained a high degree of popularity in the early days of American nationalism. Franklin was also an expert in playing this instrument that he inspired a poem of praise by one of the earlier American poets, Nathaniel Evans.

To commemorate this side of Franklin's character, and to make known his contributions to the development of the orchestra, the National Thrift Week Committee has authorized as one of its posters a picture showing the "Father of Thrift" as also lover of music, seated in playing position before his harmonica.

The principle underlying Franklin's device is that musical sounds can be produced by rubbing a wet finger over the edge of a tumbler of water, the pitch varying with the amount of water in the glass. Rather clumsy experiments had been made previously by an Irishman named Penderfield and a Frenchman with numerous tumblers of measured lengths partly filled with liquid, so that the invention was not absolutely Franklin's.

As shown by the illustration, Franklin's harmonica was made by assembling a tumbler of water, so that they would revolve on a spindle, and then pour water as they turned. They were played by touching the moist edges of the glasses with the fingers as they revolved.

The first virtuoso on the musical glasses was Miss Marianne Davies, a relative of Franklin, who created a sensation in England and, with her sister, Cecilia, a violinist of some fame, took the Continental public by storm. Other skilled players followed, and the harmonica appeared in concert in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in many private homes of wealth. Toward the end of the eighteenth century improvements were made in the instrument, extending its range beyond the three octaves of Franklin's model and facilitating performance by the use of a fiddle-bow instead of the bare fingers.

Thomas Jefferson heard the harmonica in Paris and expressed the opinion that its success would be "the greatest present which has been made to the musical world." Franklin's invention became the "pianoforte." The instrument became a part of some of the leading orchestras in Europe. Johann Gottlieb Naumann, a noted composer of the eighteenth century, played it and wrote six sonatas for it, and even Beethoven gave it his attention in a minor manner in his second symphony. Yet, despite the marks of an extended influence, the instrument fell into disuse before 1840. One reason assigned for its passing is that its sweetness tended to cloy. Another is that it failed to secure an easily manipulated keyboard like the modern piano. In this, however, the harmonica stands as a symbol of Franklin's many-sided genius and the artistic bent of his scholarly mind. Even more, it exemplifies that characteristic of his nature which impelled him not only to seek knowledge with avidity but to put it to work for the benefit of others. His early hardships and life experiences turned him to the service of his fellowmen in his books. The delight and relaxation he derived from music he repaid by his musical invention.

THOMAS JEFFERSON heard the harmonica in Paris and expressed the opinion that its success would be "the greatest present which has been made to the musical world."

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## HANDKERCHIEFS For Men and Women

MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS,

woven corded bordered cambric with hemstitched hem, extra full size; included in this line are broken lines of initial handkerchiefs; 25c quality ..... 12½c

MEN'S LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, some have initial, mostly plain, extra large sizes, hemstitched hem ..... 25c